

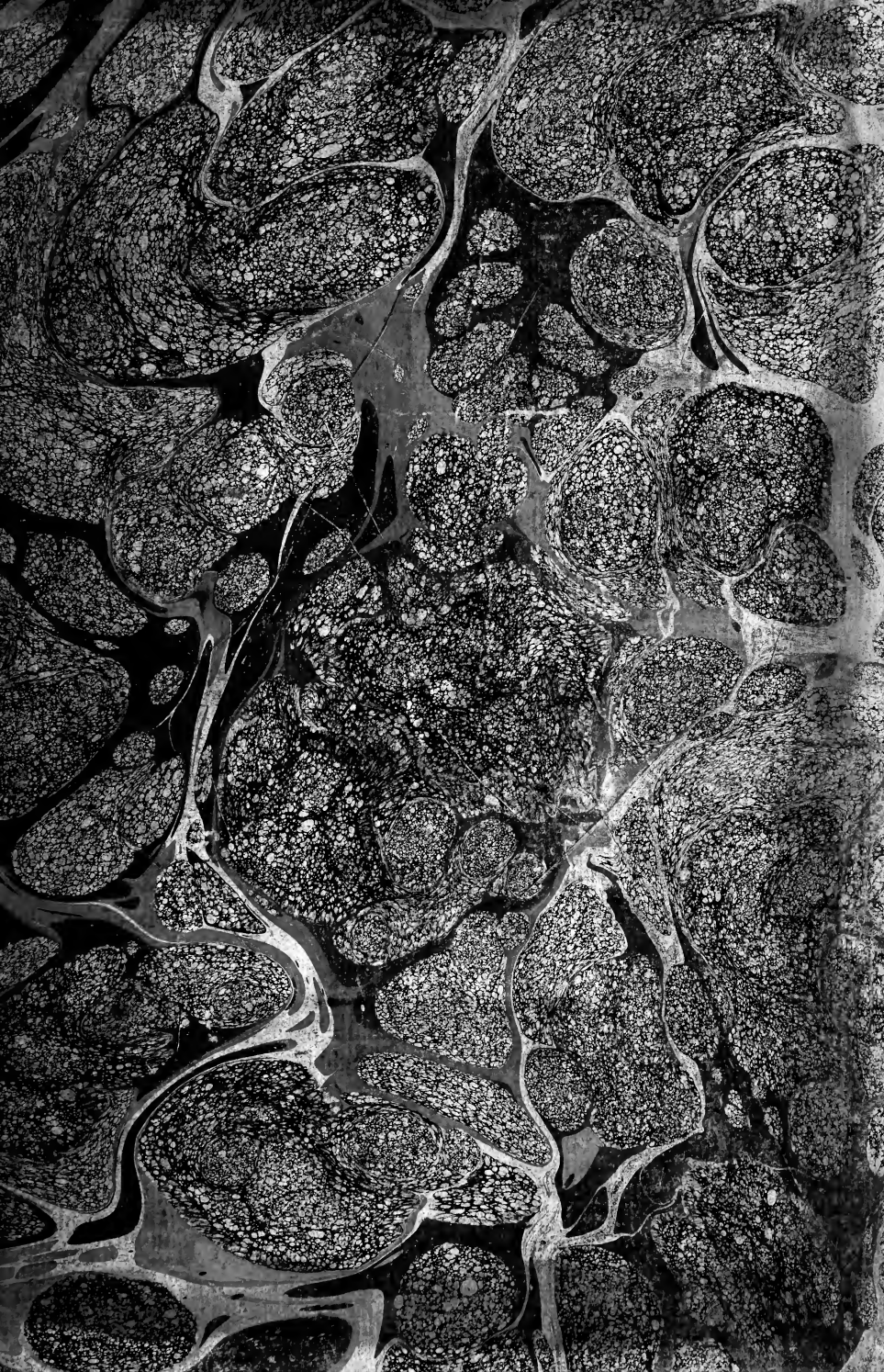


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1877

ENGRAVINGS

OF THE

ARTERIES.

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ENGRAVINGS

OF THE

ARTERIES,

ILLUSTRATING THE

SECOND VOLUME

OF THE

ANATOMY OF THE HUMAN BODY,

By J. BELL, SURGEON;

AND SERVING AS

AN INTRODUCTION

TO THE

SURGERY OF THE ARTERIES.

BY

John and Sir CHARLES BELL, SURGEON.

C LONDON:

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PREFACE.

TO facilitate the acquisition of the great leading principles ought to be the first object of an elementary book, or indeed of any book in our science, for when the way is smoothed, the student feels a rapid progress, and is pleased with his own exertions. It requires only a little self-examination to be assured that our partiality for any particular line or object of study greatly depends upon a real or fancied superiority of knowledge ; and perhaps in Anatomy, more than in any other pursuit, it is necessary to make the student sensible of his progress, before he can feel any thing like enthusiasm, or even partiality for it.

IT is upon the simplicity of these Plates, therefore, more than upon their elegance, or their accuracy (though I am confident that in this last respect they are not deficient) that I would place their merit. When the importance of the study of the Arteries is considered—a point so fully enforced and illustrated in the volume of the text to which I mean these plates to be attached—this book must, I think, be an acquisition to the student, since I am conscious that I should myself have found it to be so in the commencement of my studies ; it is with this feeling that I offer it with confidence to the public. I am assured, also, that the study of the Blood-vessels and Nerves from Plates, prepares us better for undertaking any surgical operation than that of bare description, however accurate, however simple, or however constantly the true practical inferences may be kept in view. It is upon the eye that the impression must be made,

which is to enable us, in looking upon a limb, to mark the course of the Arteries : Drawings are a kind of notes, too, more easily consulted ; and bring to the mind, in a more lively manner, all that was associated in our first studies.

IN following the course of the Arteries, we must have continual occasion to observe, that if one branch deviate from the more general course, or be of an unusual size, the neighbouring branches have also an unusual form. In the arteries of the arm, for example, were we to observe the great Thoracic Artery of an uncommon size, and sending large branches under the Latissimus Dorsi, and under the Scapula ; were we to take our drawings of this Artery as an example of a beautiful distribution of the external Mammary Artery, without at-

tending to the effect of such distribution on the Subscapular Artery ; or again, were we to draw the Subscapular Artery of the great comparative size which it not unfrequently takes ; we should not give a just representation of the natural and most usual distribution of those Arteries : for as we find that the distribution of the Thoracic Arteries materially affects the distribution of the Articular Arteries and of the Profunda, although it be absolutely necessary in the text to describe the size and importance of this Artery, because in our operations at this part we must keep in view the more dangerous and unfavourable circumstances, it does not follow that we are to make our drawings by the same rule ; we should by doing so make them monstrous and unnatural.

WE thus see the necessity of combining drawing with description. In the latter we

mark all the variety of distribution, and the peculiarities of each branch considered individually; but this again naturally produces intricacy, unless by comparison with the drawings, and their short explanations, we can take a rapid and general view of the course of the vessels. The drawings ought, therefore, to give the representation of the more general distribution, while the varieties and peculiar forms are left to description. And here comes a question of some consequence—How is a selection from the great variety of distribution of the vessels and nerves of the body to be made?

I am very averse from the ideas most prevalent regarding Anatomical Tables, that it is impossible to make a true representation of the parts from any individual body; for as we see, in looking over the variety of Anatomical Tables, that those which have the characters of the parts dis-

tinctly marked, and have been evidently drawn from the parts dissected and laid out before the artist, are in greatest esteem for the accuracy of the anatomy, and best bear the only true test of excellence, the immediate comparison with the subject in the dissecting room ; so on the other hand, those made by first drawing the outlines of the parts, and then doing in the vessels, are plans merely in which the character of the parts, and the peculiar course and turnings of the vessels, are lost.

BUT I hope I shall not be understood to say, that if a drawing be made accurately from the subject, it will therefore answer all the purposes required. Of twenty bodies, not one perhaps will be found fit for drawing ; but still I conceive that we are not to work out a drawing by piecing and adding from notes and preparations ; we are to select carefully from a variety of bo-

dies, that which gives largeness of parts, where the characters of parts are well marked, and where there is the most natural and usual distribution of vessels. In making our drawings of such dissections, let us allow ourselves no licence, but copy accurately. By noting in the description any little deviation, every necessary end is answered.

By long attention to the subject, I hope that I have been able to make these Plates simple, intelligible, and accurate. While the design of this book of Plates is to present to the student, at one glance, the general distribution of the vessels, and to fix them in his memory in a way which no description can accomplish, it will be found to give the most usual distribution of the branches ; for I have been careful in the selection of my subjects.

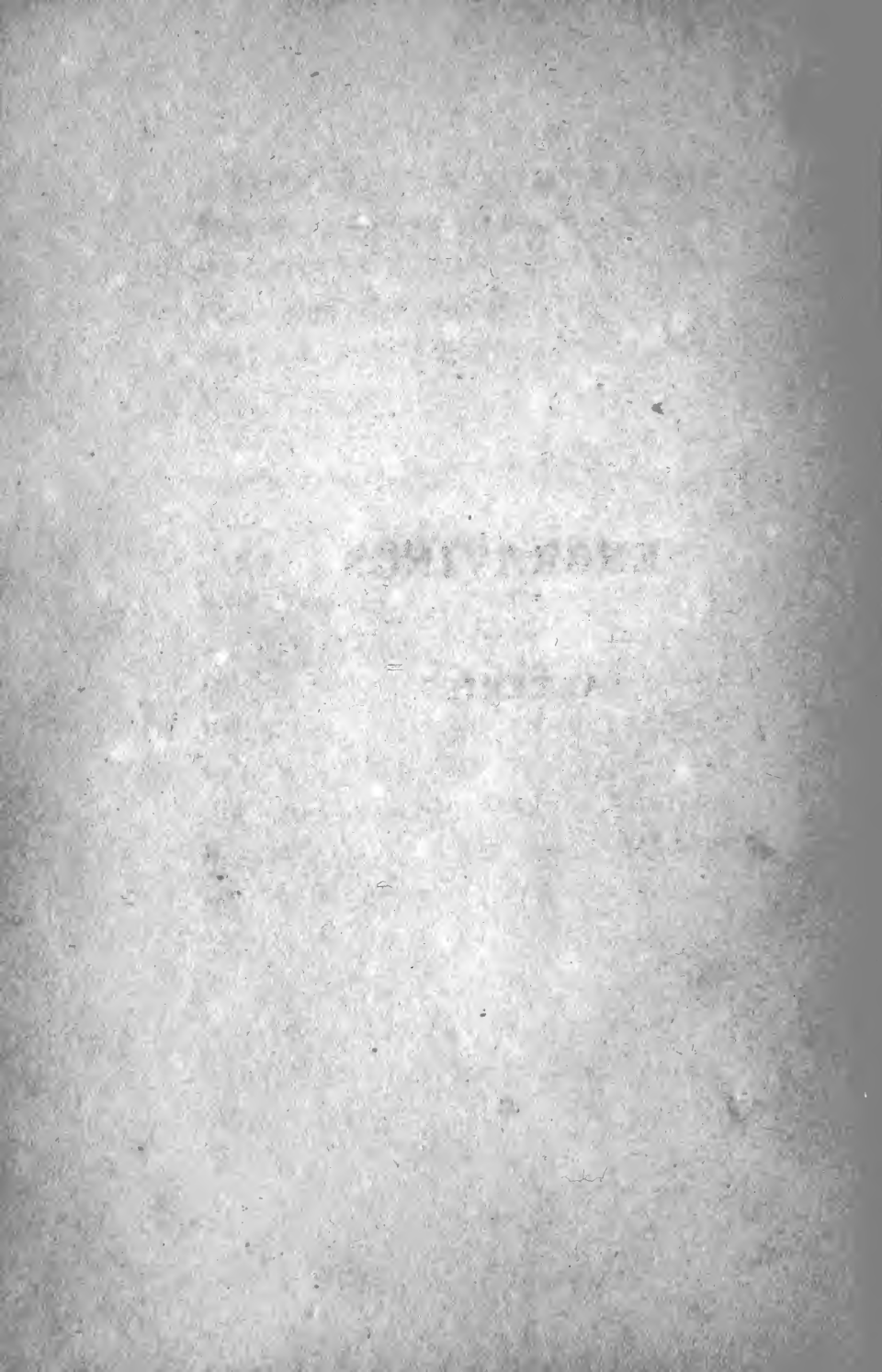
In studying the Arteries, or any part of Anatomy, we should, in the first place, run the eye over the corresponding plate, then read the general description in the text ; and lastly, proceed to study more closely, step by step.

I know the difficulties which the student must encounter in acquiring a comprehensive knowledge of the nerves ; the books on that subject being more confused and intricate to study, than the most irregular dissection. The next part, therefore, of this work, will comprehend the NERVOUS SYSTEM, though the present book I conceive to be complete in itself.

ENGRAVINGS

OF THE

ARTERIES.



EXPLANATION

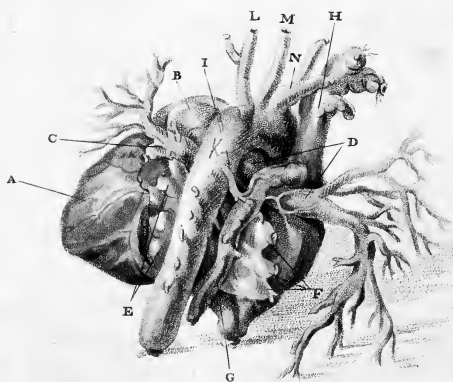
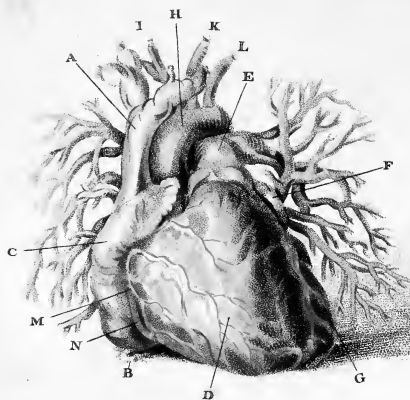
OF

PLATE I.





Plate 1



Charles Bell del.

J. Medland sculp.



EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE I.

FORE AND BACK VIEWS OF THE HEART.

FIG. I.

*A View of the Heart, nearly in the Situation in which
it is seen when the Breast is opened.*

- A. The SUPERIOR VENA CAVA, returning the blood from the head and arms.
- B. The INFERIOR CAVA, tied where it pierces the diaphragm to convey the blood from the lower parts of the body into the right auricle.
- C. The RIGHT SINUS, or AURICLE.
- D. The RIGHT VENTRICLE.
- E. The PULMONARY ARTERY; it is seen to divide; one branch to pass, under the arch of the aorta, to the lungs of the right side; the other to take an acute turn to those of the left side.

- F. The Top of the Left Sinus of the Heart, or that which is properly the auricle.
- G. THE LEFT VENTRICLE ; it is seen Fig. II. A.
- H. The Arch of the AORTA.
- I. The SUBCLAVIAN and CAROTID of the Right Side, rising together from the aorta.
- K. The CAROTID ARTERY of the left side.
- L. The SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY of the left side.
- M. A Branch of the right CORONARY ARTERY.
- N. The LEFT CORONARY ARTERY.
- O. A Branch of the CORONARY VEIN.

FIG. II.

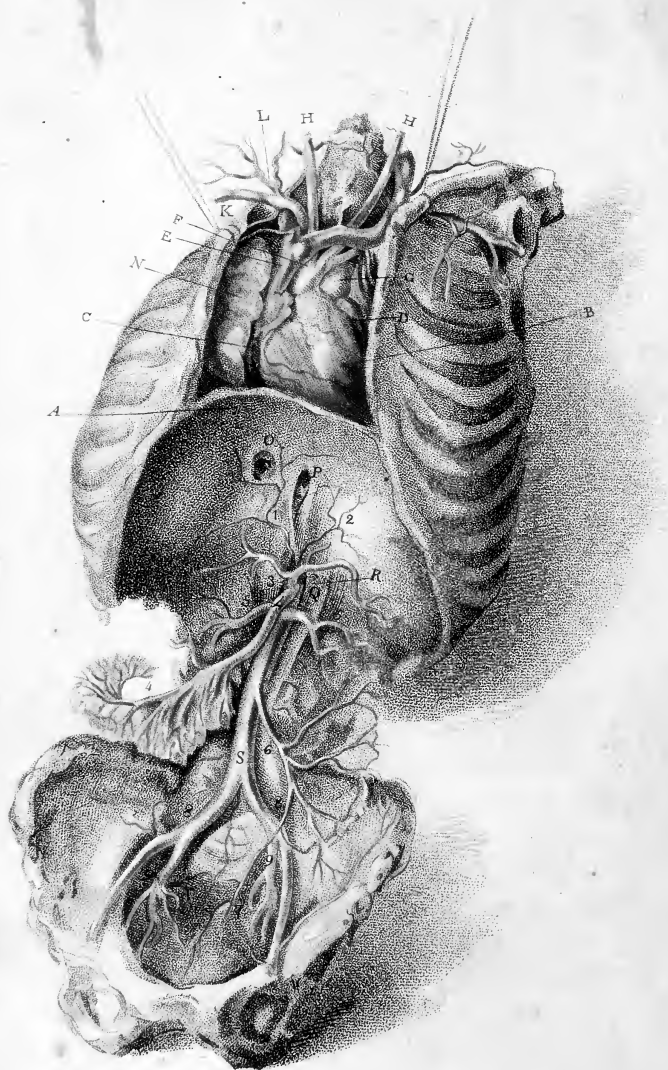
The Arteries and Veins, which are attached to the Spine, are seen in this View.

- A. The LEFT VENTRICLE of the Heart.
- B. The Trunk of the PULMONARY ARTERY.
- C. The Right Branch of the Pulmonary Artery.
- D. The Left Branch of the Pulmonary Artery.
- E. The Buds of the Pulmonary Veins of the left side, entering the left sinus of the heart.
- F. The Pulmonary Veins of the right side.
- G. The VENA SINE PARI, or AZYGOS ; this vein lies upon the spine, collects the blood from the back part of the thorax, and conveys it to the superior vena cava.
- H. The SUPERIOR VENA CAVA.

- I. The Aorta, where it first touches the Spine.
- K. One of the Bronchial Arteries, going to supply the lungs.
- L. The LEFT AXILLARY ARTERY.
- M. The LEFT SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY.
- N. The ARTERIA INNOMINATA, or common origin of the subclavian and carotid of the right side.







W. H. Wallcut sculp.

J. Mathews sculp.

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE II.

Explaining the Diaphragm, the Situation of the Heart, the Blood-vessels of the Breast, and the Abdominal Aorta.

Read the Text from p. 245—252, and p. 408.

- A. The DIAPHRAGM, dividing the thorax from the abdomen.
- B. The HEART lying upon the diaphragm, and with the apex obliquely to the left side.
- C. The RIGHT AURICLE.
- D. The LEFT AURICLE ; that which receives the blood from the lungs.
- E. The SUPERIOR VENA CAVA, returning the blood from the arms and head to the right auricle.
- F. The ARCH of the AORTA.
- G. The PULMONIC ARTERY.
- H H. The RIGHT and LEFT CAROTID ARTERY.

D

- I. The SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY.
- K. The INTERNAL MAMMARY ARTERY.
- L. The THYROID ARTERY, to the shoulder, the neck, and the thyroid gland.
- M. The VERTEBRAL ARTERY.
- N. The LUNGS of the right side.
- O. The Perforation of the Diaphragm, for the transmission of the inferior cava.
- P. The Hole by which the Œsophagus passes into the abdomen.
- Q. The Lesser Muscle of the Diaphragm. See the Text, p. 325, vol. 2.
- R. s. The whole length of the Abdominal Aorta. It is seen embraced by the diaphragm at r. and immediately giving off the phrenic and cæliac arteries.
 1. The RIGHT PHRENIC ARTERY.
 2. The LEFT PHRENIC ARTERY.
 3. The Root of the CÆLIAC ARTERY (See Plate vii.)
 4. 4. The UPPER MESENTERIC ARTERY, (See Plate viii.)
 5. 5. The EMULGENT ARTERIES.
 6. The LOWER MESENTERIC ARTERY.
 7. The HÆMORRHOIDAL ARTERY, a branch of the last.
 8. 8. The COMMON ILIAC ARTERIES.
 9. The INTERNAL ILIAC. It is seen to give off the gluteal, the ischiatic, and obturator artery.

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE III.

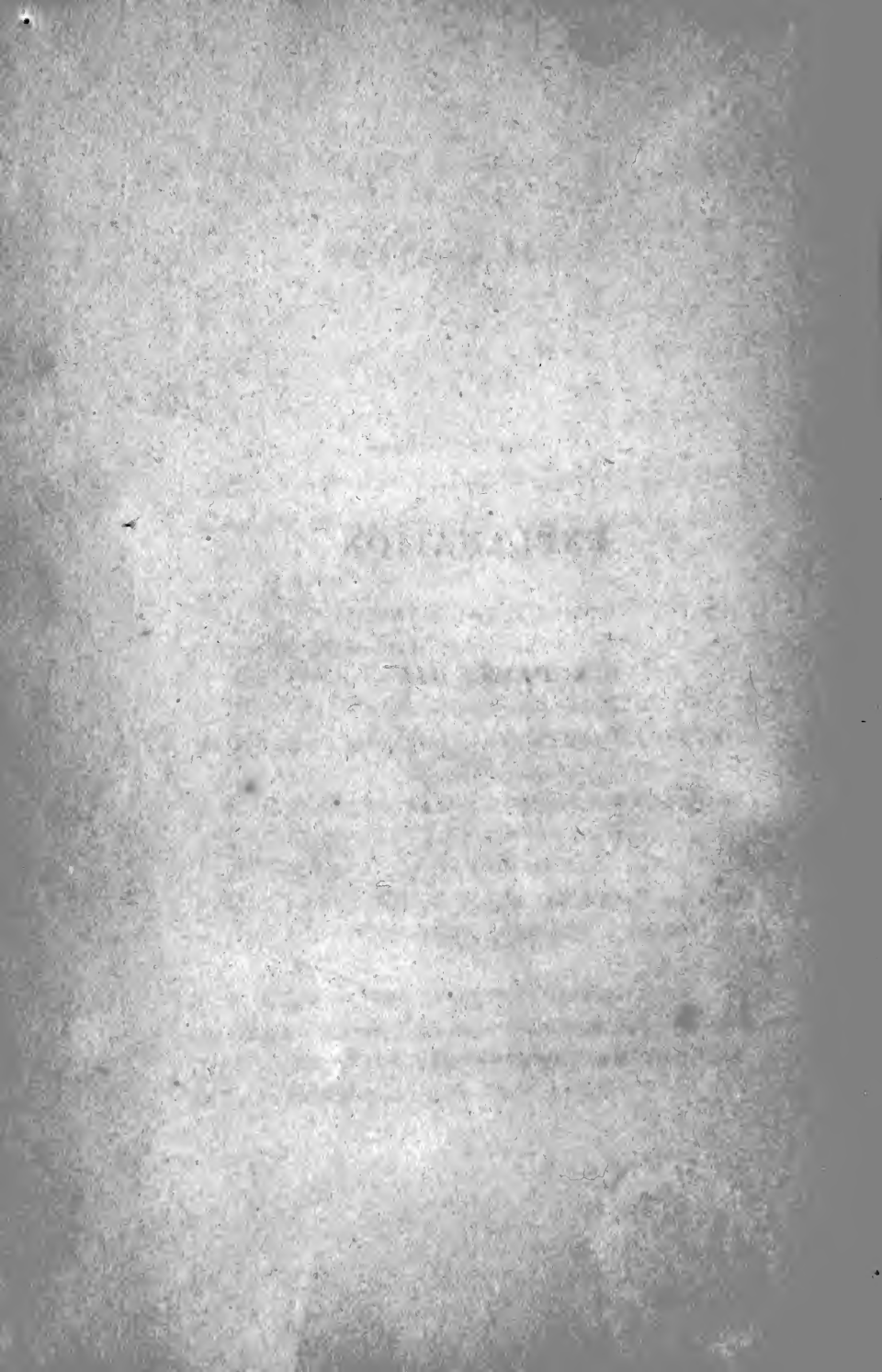




Plate III



C. Bell del.

Theod. Nees sculp.

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE III.

*This and the following Plate illustrate the Text from
Page 242 to 294.*

- A. The COMMON CAROTID ARTERY.
- B. The INTERNAL CAROTID ARTERY, or Artery
of the Cerebrum.
- C. The External Carotid Artery.
- D. The LOWER THYROID ARTERY, being a branch
of the subclavian artery.
- E. The UPPER THYROID ARTERY, being the first
branch of the Carotid.

BRANCHES OF THE EXTERNAL CAROTID
ARTERY.

- 1. The LINGUAL ARTERY.
- 2. The FASCIAL ARTERY, or LABIAL ARTERY.
- 3. The SUBMENTAL ARTERY.
- 4. The UPPER and LOWER CORONARY ARTERIES.

5. The INOSCULATIONS of the extreme Branches of the Fascial Artery, with the OPTHALMIC ARTERY.
6. The OCCIPITAL ARTERY.
7. The place where it frequently sends down inosculation to the vertebral artery.
8. The Posterior Artery of the Ear.
9. A branch sometimes called Posterior Temporal Artery.
10. The Branches passing upwards, derived from the LOWER PHARINGEAL ARTERY.
11. The continued Branch of the External Carotid, or sometimes the Temporal Artery; it divides into the submaxillary and proper temporal artery.
12. The INTERNAL MAXILLARY ARTERY. See the distribution of this artery in the next plate, fig. I. 14, and fig. II.
13. The TRANSVERSE Artery of the Face.
14. The TEMPORAL ARTERY, dividing into anterior and posterior temporal arteries. There are other branches less superficial.

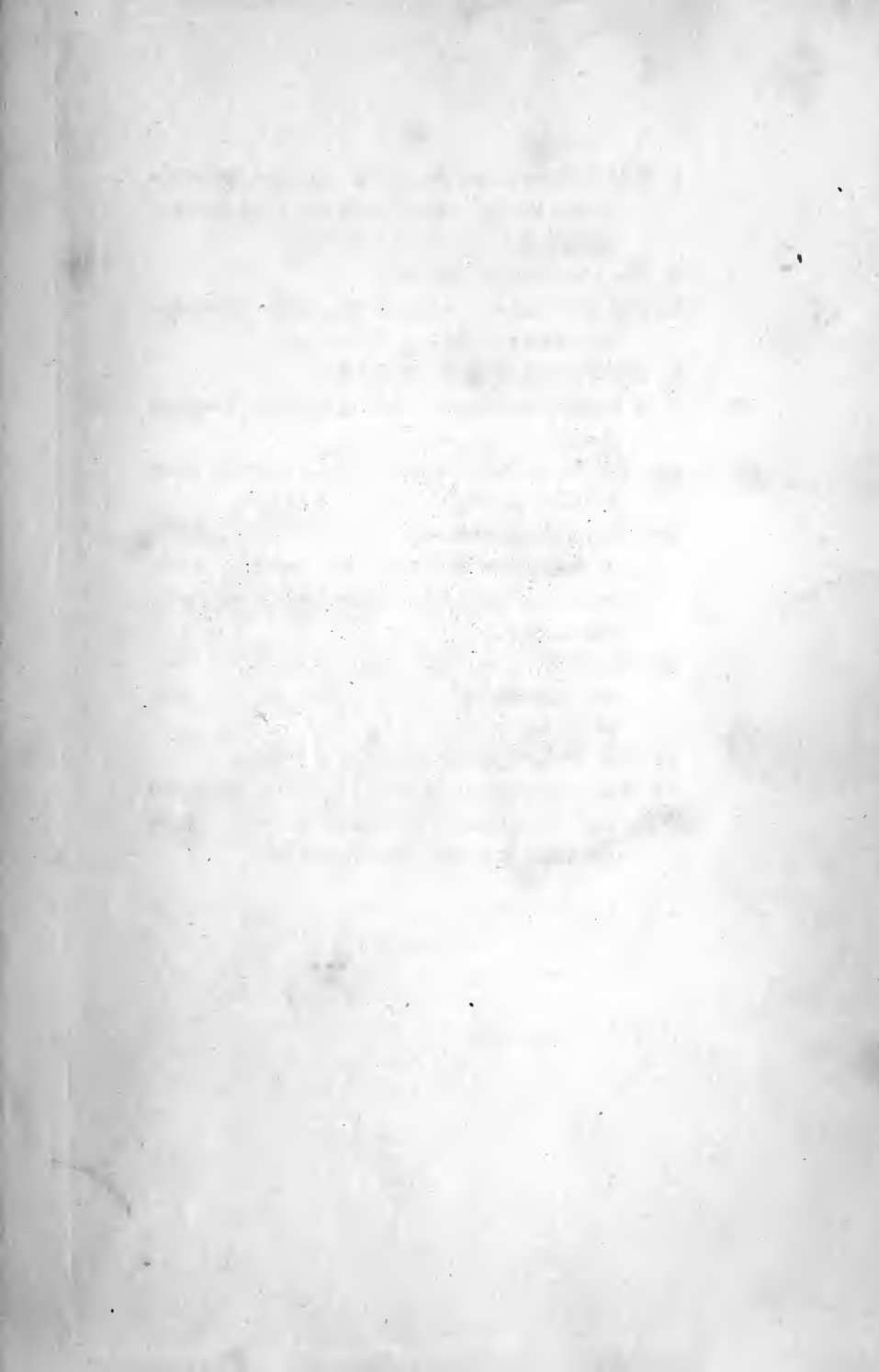


Plate IV

Fig. 1.

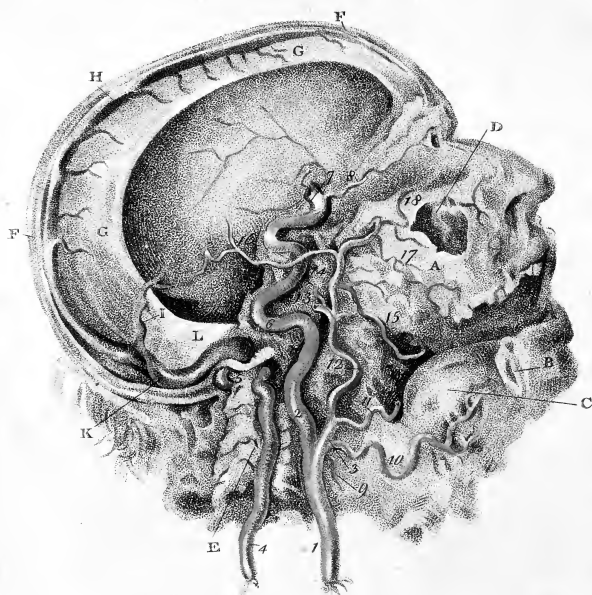


Fig. 2



Charles Wall del.

J. M. Muller sculp.

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE IV.

Being the Distribution of the Internal Carotid, the Vertebral and Internal Maxillary Arteries, as seen upon making a vertical Section of the Head.

FIG. I.

- A. The Upper Jaw Bone; part of it is torn away.
- B. The Lower Jaw Bone; all the angle of the right side is taken away, to shew the internal maxillary artery.
- C. The Tongue.
- D. The Antrum Highmorianum, torn open.
- E. The Vertebræ of the Neck, cut to shew the passage of the artery, encased in the bones.
- F. F. The Scull-cap, sawn through exactly in the length of the longitudinal sinus.
- G. The Falx, which divides the hemispheres of the Brain.

- H. The Longitudinal Sinus.
- I. The Fourth Sinus, returning the blood from the lower sinus of the falx, and from the vena galeni.
- K. Right Lateral Sinus.
- L. The Tentorium, which covers the cerebellum, and supports the posterior lobes of the cerebrum.

ARTERIES.

- 1. The COMMON CAROTID ARTERY.
- 2. The INTERNAL CAROTID ARTERY.
- 3. The EXTERNAL CAROTID ARTERY.
- 4. The VERTEBRAL ARTERY; the processes of the vertebræ being cut away.
- 5. The last and violent turn of the Vertebral Artery, before entering the foramen magnum of the occipital bone.
- 6. The violent contortions of the Internal Carotid Artery, before entering the skull.
- 7. The point of the internal Carotid Artery, where after making its turns in its passage through the bone, it appears by the side of the sella turcica. See plate v. 1.
- 8. The OPHTHALMIC ARTERY, derived from the carotid. It is this artery which is seen to inosculate with the Fascial Artery, in the preceding plate, at 5.
- 9. The THYROID ARTERY.
- 10. The LINGUAL ARTERY.

11. The FASCIAL ARTERY cut short; it is seen in the third plate, fig. 2, passing over the jaw.
12. The Continued Trunk of the External Carotid Artery; it is about to divide into the temporal and internal maxillary arteries. See the preceding plate (11).
13. The TEMPORAL ARTERY, cut short.
14. The INTERNAL MAXILLARY ARTERY.
15. That Branch of the Internal Maxillary Artery which passes into the lower jaw.
16. The GREAT or MIDDLE ARTERY of the DURA MATER; a branch of the internal maxillary.
17. The Artery of the Upper Jaw.
18. The infra Orbital Artery; it is seen to pass out upon the face.

EXPLANATION OF FIG. II.

Read the Text from 278 to p. 286.

This is a Plan of the INTERNAL MAXILLARY ARTERY.

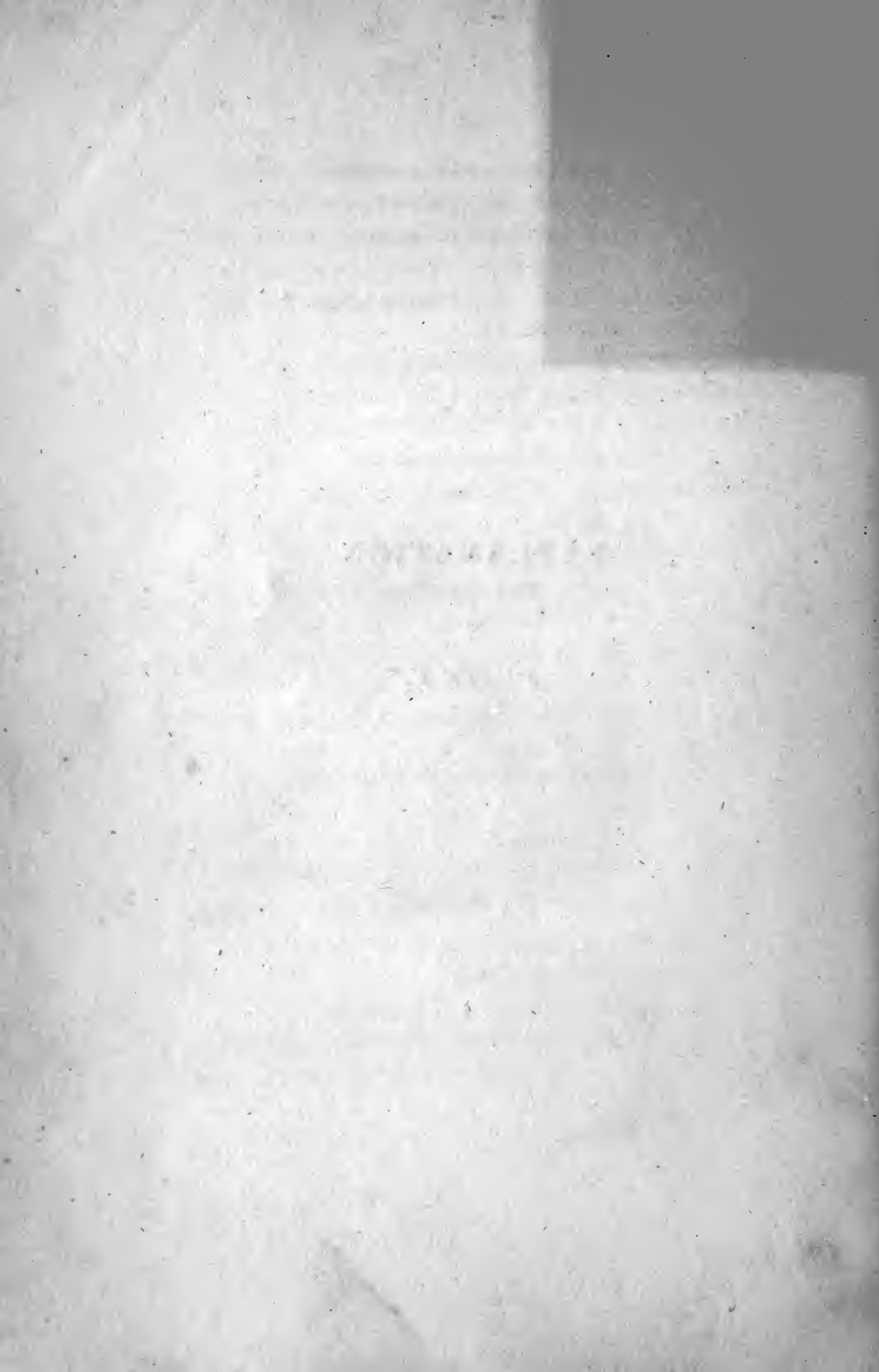
1. The MENINGEAL ARTERY, or great middle artery of the dura mater.
2. The LOWER MAXILLARY ARTERY.
3. Irregular Arteries: the PTERYGOID ARTERIES.
5. The Deep INTERNAL TEMPORAL ARTERY.

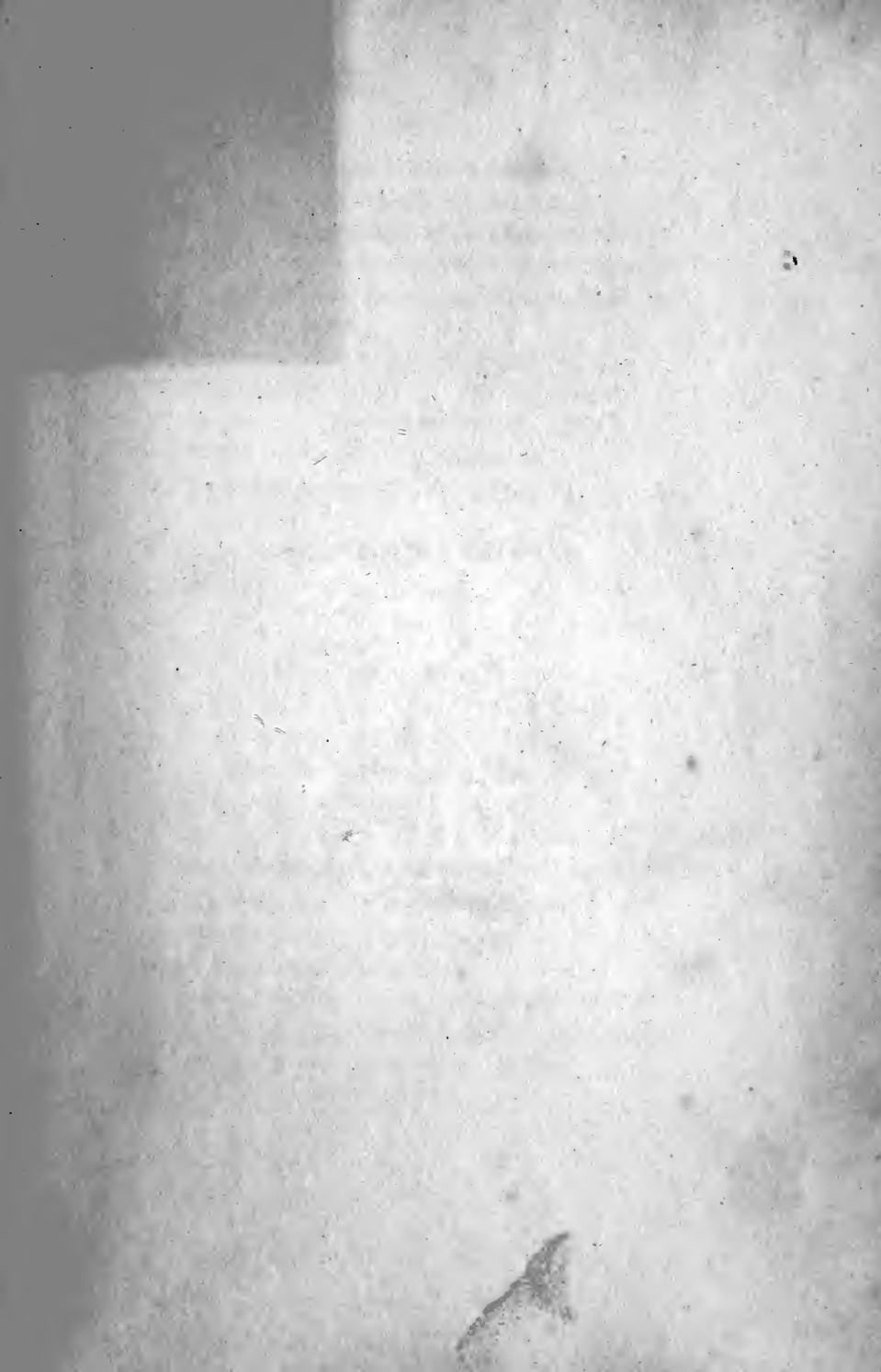
6. THE ARTERY OF THE CHEEK.
7. THE ARTERY OF THE UPPER JAW.
8. THE INTRA ORBITAL ARTERY.
9. THE UPPER PALATINE ARTERY.
10. THE ORIGIN OF THE UPPER PHARYNGEAL ARTERY.

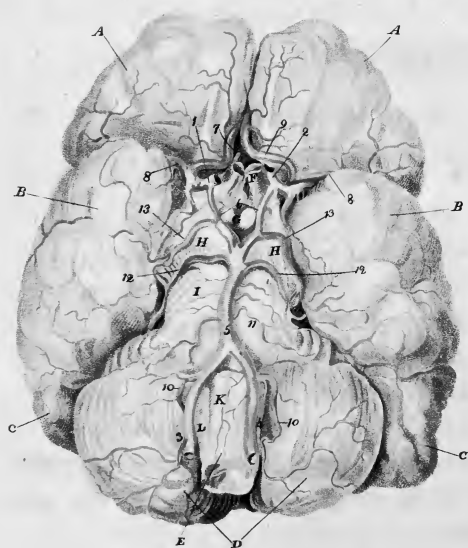
EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE V.







Charles Bell del.

J. Marshall sculp.

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE V.

ARTERIES OF THE BRAIN.

See the Text from page 295—317.

DIVISIONS AND EMINENCES OF THE BRAIN.

- A. A. The Anterior Lobes of the Cerebrum.
- B. B. The Middle Lobes of the Cerebrum.
- C. C. The Posterior Lobes of the Cerebrum, which rest upon the tentorium.
- D. The Right and Left Lobes of the Cerebellum.
- E. The MEDULLA OBLONGATA.
- F. The OPTIC NERVES, cut at their union.
- G. The CORPORA ALBICANTIA ; the INFUNDIBULUM is seen betwixt these and the optic nerves.
- H. H. The CRURA CEREBRI.
- I. The PONS VAROLII, or Tuberculum Annulare.
- K. The Eminences of the Medulla Oblongata, called CORPORA PYRAMIDALIA.
- L. The CORPORA OLIVARIA.

ARTERIES.

1. The Right and Left Carotid Arteries, raised with the brain, and cut off as they rise at the point marked in the preceding plate (7.), that is, as they rise by the side of the sella turcica.
- 3, 4. The Right and Left VERTEBRAL ARTERIES.
5. The union of the Vertebral Arteries to form the BASILAR ARTERY.
6. The Communicating Artery, or Anastomosis, betwixt the Basilar Artery and Carotid.
7. The Union of Communication betwixt the carotids of each side by the anterior artery of the cerebrum; these anastomoses 6 and 7 form the CIRCLE OF WILLIS.

DIVISIONS OF THE INTERNAL CAROTID ARTERY.

8. The MIDDLE ARTERY OF THE BRAIN passing into the FISSURA SILVII.
9. The ANTERIOR ARTERY of the CEREBRUM.

BRANCHES OF THE VERTEBRAL AND BASILAR ARTERIES.

10. The POSTERIOR ARTERY of the CEREBELLUM from the Vertebral Arteries.
11. A very considerable branch of the Basilar Artery to the pons varolii and cerebellum, which however has no name.
12. The ANTERIOR ARTERY of the CEREBELLUM.

13. The Posterior Artery of the Cerebrum.

The lesser branches of vessels seen in this plate are mentioned in the text, but are not distinguished by any particular name.

1. The first of these is the fact that the

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Charles Bell del.

J. Holland sculp.

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE VI.

Read the Text from page 340 to page 402.

OF THE ARTERIES OF THE ARM.


FIG. I.

- A. The SCAPULA.
- B. The PECTORAL MUSCLE held up.
- C. The DELTOID MUSCLE.
- D. The BICEPS MUSCLE.
- E. The CORACO-BRACHIALIS MUSCLE.
- F. The TRICEPS EXTENSOR MUSCLE.
- G. The TERES MAJOR.
- H. The TENDON of the LESSER PECTORAL MUS-
CLE.
- I. The SUPINATOR LONGUS.
- K. The EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS.
- L. The FLEXOR CARPI ULNARIS.
- M. The PALMARIS LONGUS and FLEXOR MUS-
CLES of the Fingers.

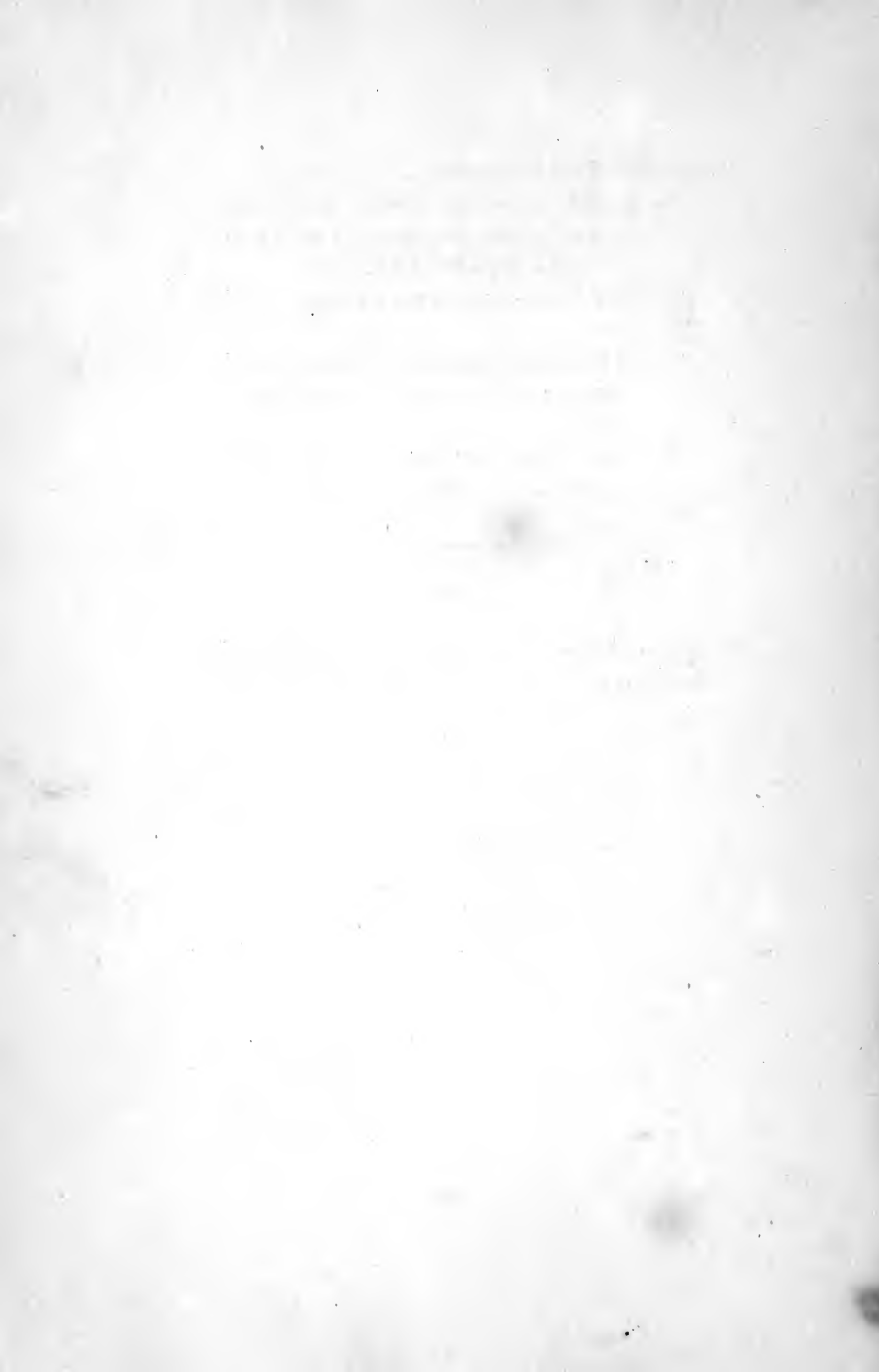
1. The SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY, its branches are,
 2. The *Internal Mammary Artery*.
 3. The *Vertebral Artery*.
 4. The *Thyroid Artery*.
 5. The Ascending Thyroid Artery, a branch of the last.
 6. The *Supra Scapular Artery*.
7. The Trunk now assumes the name of AXIL-LARY ARTERY. Its branches are,
 8. The *Lesser Thoracic Artery*.
 9. The *Greater Thoracic Artery*, or *External Mammary Artery*.
 10. The *Thoracica Acromialis*.
 11. The *Subscapular Artery*; it is seen to divide upon the edge of the Scapula, into a deeper and a more superficial branch.
 12. The *Posterior Circumflex Artery* of the arm.
 13. The *Anterior Circumflex Artery* of the arm.
14. The trunk now assuming the name of HUMERAL ARTERY; it gives off these branches.
 15. The Superior or GREATER PROFUNDA.
 16. The *Lesser Profunda*.
 17. The *Anastamoticus Major*, the lesser anastamosing branch comes off higher up, and follows the same direction round the inner condyle.
- 18, 18. The RADIAL ARTERY.

19, 19. The ULNAR ARTERY.

20. At this point the Radial Artery turns round under the supinator tendon and extensor tendons of the thumb.
21. The ULNAR ARTERY passing over the wrist.
22. The Great Palmar Arch, from which the arteries of the fingers are seen to proceed.
23. This dotted line marks the seat of the Lesser Arch under the tendons.


FIG. II.

From this Sketch of the Arteries we can follow in idea their continued course among the muscles.







The Midland relief

Charles White del'd

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE VII.

*THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CÆLIAC
ARTERY.*

See the Text, page 412 to 422.

- A. The LIVER raised so as to show its concave surface.
- B. The GALL BLADDER.
- C. The STOMACH laid down to the left side.
- D. The OMENTUM.
- E. The COLON.
- F. The SMALL INTESTINES.
 - 1. The AORTA.
 - 2. The Root of the CÆLIAC ARTERY.
 - 3. The Superior Coronary Artery of the Stomach.
 - 4. The SPLENIC ARTERY.
 - 5. The GASTRO-EPIPLOIC ARTERY.
 - 6. The same Artery running upon the great Arch of the Stomach.

7. The PANCREATICA DUODENALIS, a branch of the last.
8. The HEPATIC ARTERY; it is seen to divide into the right and left hepatic arteries; the right hepatic artery is seen to give off the CYSTIC ARTERY; a small branch is seen passing from the trunk of the hepatic artery to the PYLORUS, viz. the LOWER PYLORIC ARTERY.

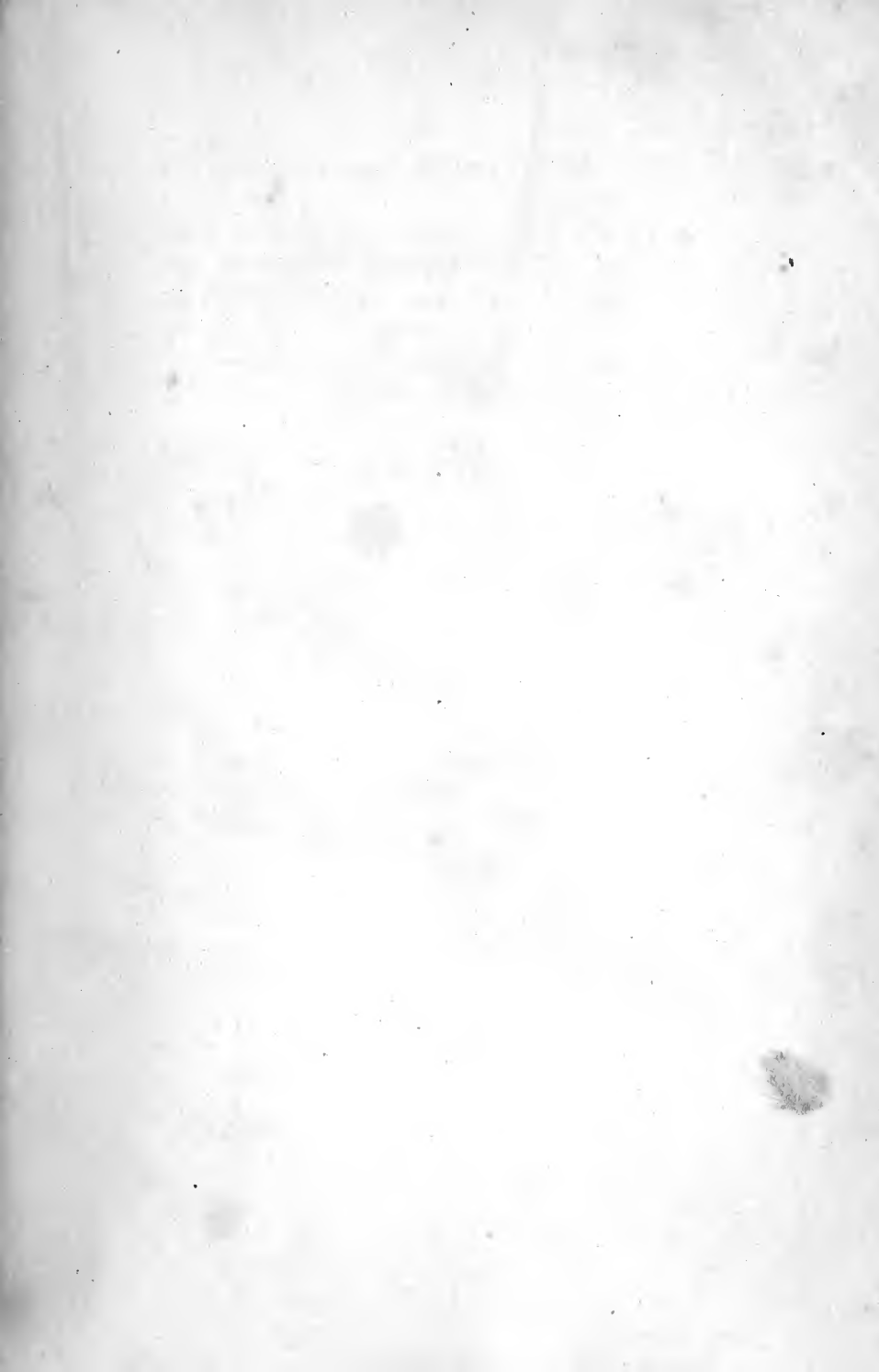


Plate VIII



EXPLANATION

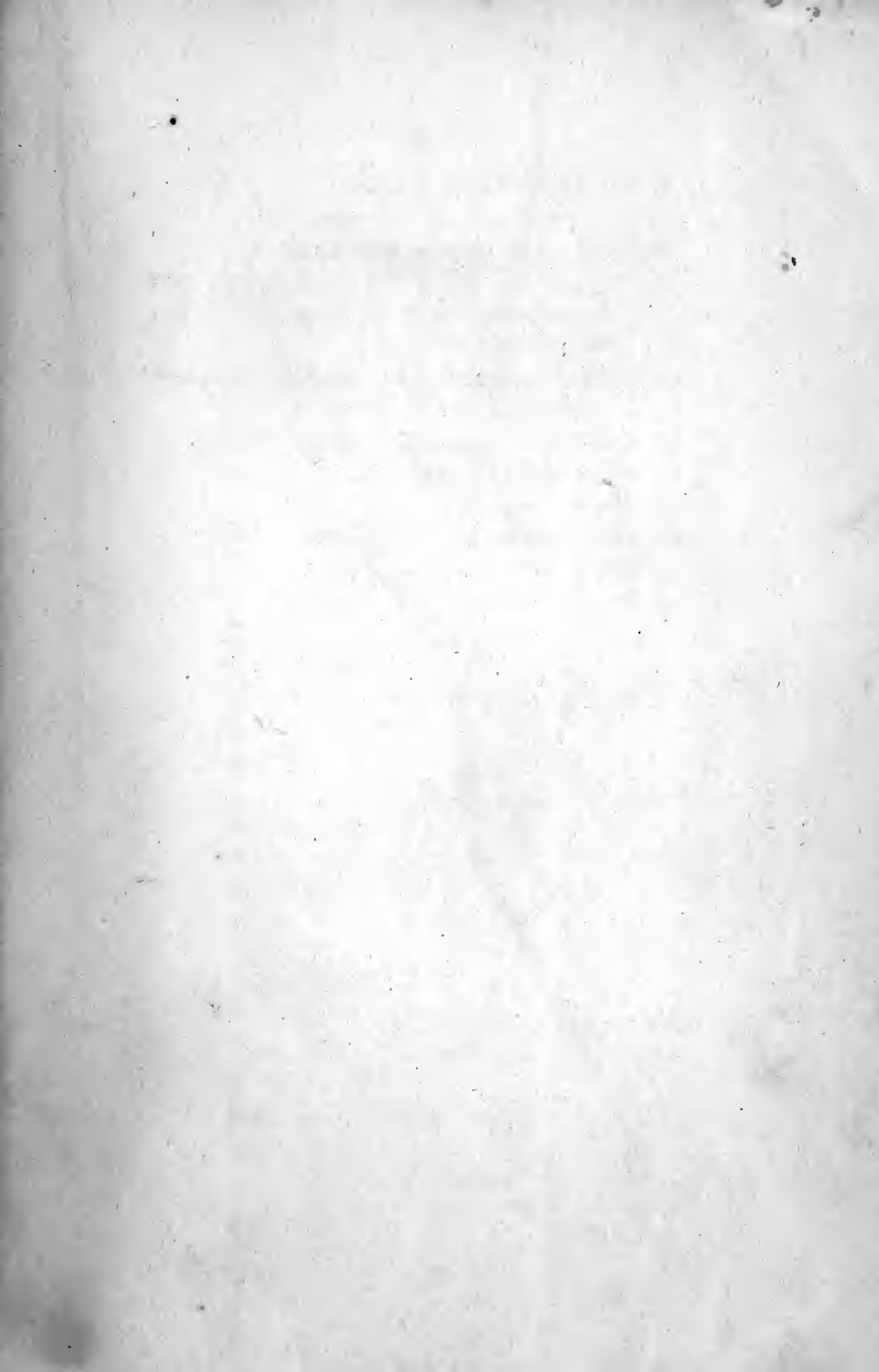
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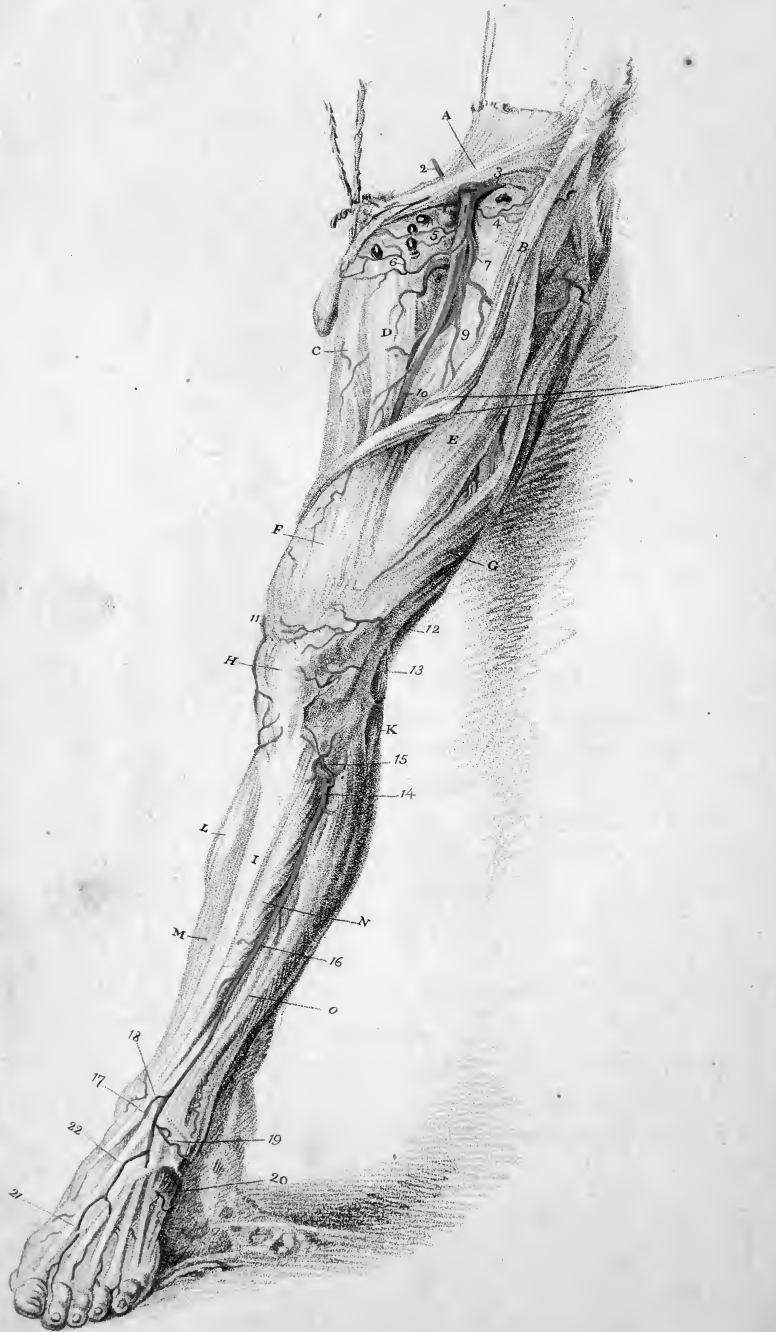
*PLATE VIII.**THE MESENTERIC ARTERIES.*

See p. 422 of the text.

- A. A. The OMENTUM held up and bearing the great Arch of the Colon.
- B. The termination of the INTESTINUM ILEON in the Caput Coli.
- C. CAPUT COLI.
- D. E. The ARCH of the COLON, which stretches across the belly.
- F. The SIGMOID FLEXURE of the Colon.
- G. The RECTUM.
- H. The BLADDER of URINE.
- 1. The AORTA.
- 2. The CÆLIAC ARTERY.
- 3. The root of the UPPER MESENTERIC ARTERY.
- 4. The great Lash of Arteries which go to the small intestines.
- 5. The ILEO-COLIC ARTERY.

6. The RIGHT COLIC ARTERY.
7. The MIDDLE COLIC ARTERY.
8. The LOWER MESENTERIC ARTERY.
9. The LEFT COLIC ARTERY, this forming a great inosculation betwixt the Upper and Lower Mesenteric Arteries.
10. The HÆMORROIDAL ARTERY descending with the Rectum into the Pelvis.
11. The EMULGENT ARTERY of the left side.
12. The SPERMATIC ARTERY.
13. The MIDDLE SACRAL ARTERY.
14. The COMMON ILIAC ARTERY.
15. The EXTERNAL ILIAC ARTERY.
16. The INTERNAL ILIAC ARTERY.





Charles Bell del.

J. Millar sculp.

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE IX.

*OF THE ARTERIES OF THE LOWER
EXTREMITY.*

See p. 452 of the Text.

- A. The Tendon of the External Oblique Muscle.
- B. The SARTORIUS MUSCLE.
- C. The GRACILIS.
- D. The TRICEPS MUSCLE.
- E. The RECTUS FEMORIS.
- F. The VASTUS INTERNUS.
- G. The VASTUS EXTERNUS.
- H. The PATELLA.
- I. The TIBIA.
- K. The Head of the FIBULA.
- L. The GASTROCNEMIUS MUSCLE.
- M. The SOLEUS MUSCLE.
- N. The TIBIALIS ANTICUS.
- O. The EXTENSOR TENDONS of the Toes.

ARTERIES.

1. The FEMORAL ARTERY.
2. The EPIGASTRIC ARTERY.
3. The REFLEXA ILII.
4. A Cutaneous Branch to the head of the Sartorius, and glands, and fat.
5. To the Inguinal Glands and Fat; it sends out a pudic branch also.
6. The EXTERNAL PUDIC ARTERY.
7. The PROFUNDA.
8. The INTERNAL CIRCUMFLEX ARTERY.
9. The PROFUNDA, proceeding deep into the flesh of the thigh before it gives off the perforating branches.
The branches of the Profunda are seen in the interstices of the rectus and vastus externus.
10. The FEMORAL ARTERY, where it lies betwixt the triceps and vastus internus muscle, before it perforates the triceps.
- 11, 12, 13. ARTICULAR ARTERIES, branches of the Popliteal Artery.
14. The ANTERIOR TIBIAL ARTERY.
15. The Reflected Branch of the Tibial Artery.
16. The ANTERIOR TIBIAL ARTERY, continuing its course, and distributing small branches to the surrounding muscles.
17. At this part it passes under the Annular Ligament.
18. The INTERNAL MALEOLAR ARTERY.

19. The EXTERNAL MALEOLAR ARTERY.
20. The TARSAL ARTERY.
21. The point where the Anterior Tibial Artery terminates, by sending down its branch of communication with the Plantar Arteries.

THEORY OF THE EARTH AND ITS HISTORY

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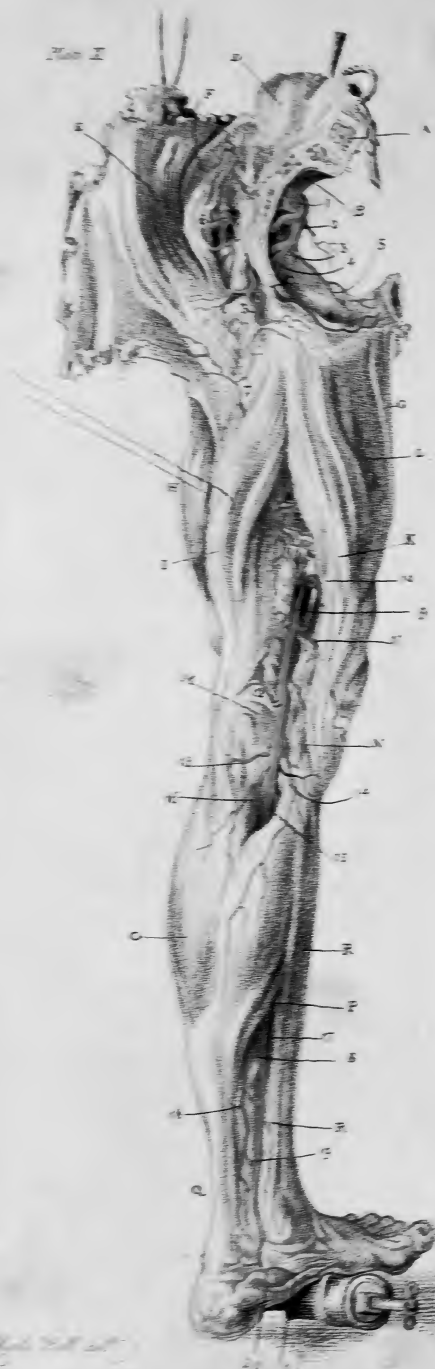
EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE X.

FOOTNOTES





Hand. 1840

W. H. L. 1840

EXPLANATION

OF

PLATE X.

See the Text, page 442 to the End.

- A. The body of the last Lumbar Vertebra sawn through.
- B. The SACRUM.
- C. ISCHIATIC LIGAMENTS.
- D. The LUMBAR MUSCLES.
- E. The GREAT GLUTEUS MUSCLE.
- F. The LESSER GLUTEUS MUSCLE.
- G. The GRACILIS MUSCLE.
- H. The VASTUS EXTERNUS MUSCLE.
- I. The Outer Hamstring Muscles, *i. e.* the Biceps.
- K. The Inner Hamstring Muscles, *i. e.* the SEMI-TENDINOSUS and SEMI-MEMBRANOSUS.
- L. L. The TRICEPS.
- M. The OUTER CONDYLE of the Thigh-bone.
- N. The INNER CONDYLE.
- O. The Belly of the GASTROCNEMIUS Muscle.
- P. The SOLEUS MUSCLE.
- Q. The Achilles Tendon.

R. The Tibia.

1. The INTERNAL ILIAC ARTERY, giving off.
2. HYPOGASTRIC ARTERY.
3. 3. ISCHIATIC ARTERY.
4. 4. The PUDIC ARTERY.
5. The OBTURATOR ARTERY.
6. 6. The GLUTEAL ARTERY.
7. A branch from the INTERNAL CIRCUM-FLEX ARTERY.
8. Branches of the Perforating Arteries of the PROFUNDA.
9. The Popliteal Artery after it has pierced the Triceps Muscle.
10. Those branches sent off from the main artery as it is passing the Tendon; they are called the perforating branches of the Popliteal Artery.
11. The UPPER and INTERNAL ARTICULAR ARTERY.
12. The UPPER EXTERNAL ARTICULAR ARTERY.
13. The LOWER EXTERNAL ARTICULAR ARTERY.
14. The LOWER INTERNAL ARTICULAR ARTERY.
15. The POSTERIOR TIBIAL ARTERY; the Anterior Tibial Artery (Plate ix. 16.) is a branch sent off from this.
16. The PERONEAL ARTERY, or Fibular Artery.

17. The POSTERIOR TIBIAL ARTERY, appears here again from under the SOLEUS MUSCLE.
18. The FIBULAR ARTERY; it is seen to form large inosculation with the Tibial Artery.
19. A remarkable inosculation betwixt the TIBIAL and FIBULAR ARTERIES.
20. The EXTERNAL PLANTAR ARTERY.
21. The INTERNAL PLANTAR ARTERY.



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